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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RECEIVED MAY 30 2008 BRANCH OF REGISTRATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS 02
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**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III**

FACING PAGE

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SEC FILE NUMBER 8-45034

**Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder**

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 4/1/2007 AND ENDING 3/31/2008
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER - DEALER:
Daewoo Securities (America), Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FIRM ID. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

600 Lexington Avenue, Suite 301,
(No. and Street)

New York NY 10022
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Young Sun Park

212-407-1005
(Area Code - Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Deloitte & Touche LLP

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

Two World Financial Center NY NY 10281-1414
(Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

- ☒ Certified Public Accountant
☐ Public Accountant
☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).
SEC 1410 (06-02)

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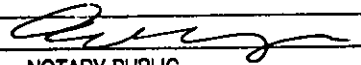
AFFIRMATION

I, Young Sun Park, affirm that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and unconsolidated supplemental schedules pertaining to the firm of Daewoo Securities (America), Inc. and subsidiary for the year at and ended March 31, 2008, are true and correct. I further affirm that neither the Company nor any officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer.



Signature 5/27/2008
Date

President
Title

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME
THIS 27th DAY OF May 2008
BY 

NOTARY PUBLIC

KELLY E. HAN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01HA6041969
Qualified in Queens County
Commission Expires May 15, 2010

Notary Public

Daewoo Securities (America), Inc.

(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of
Daewoo Securities Co., Ltd.)
And Subsidiary

(SEC I.D. No. 8-45034)

SEC Mail
Mail Processing
Section
MAY 20 2008
Washington, DC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
MARCH 31, 2008
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
AND
SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

Filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5(e)(3) as a PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Stockholder of Daewoo Securities (America), Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of Daewoo Securities (America), Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Daewoo Securities Co., Ltd.) and Subsidiary (collectively, the "Company") as of March 31, 2008, that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This consolidated statement of financial condition is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this consolidated financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated statement of financial condition presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

May 27, 2008

DAEWOO SECURITIES (AMERICA), INC.
(A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Daewoo Securities Co., Ltd.) AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
MARCH 31, 2008

ASSETS

Cash	\$	853,246
Commissions receivable from parent		236,419
Receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		205,949
Securities owned:		
Marketable, at market value:		
Obligations of U.S. government agencies		920,865
Corporate stocks		11,598
Money market funds		<u>6,786,494</u>
		7,718,957
Not readily marketable, at estimated fair value - Corporate and municipal debt securities		<u>4,033,338</u>
Total securities owned		<u>11,752,295</u>
Furniture and office equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation of \$444,851		15,634
Other assets		<u>207,070</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	<u>13,270,613</u>

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Liabilities:

Interest rate swap	\$	99,176
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		<u>815,688</u>
Total liabilities		<u>914,864</u>

Commitments and contingencies

Stockholder's equity:

Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share - 100,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding 12,000 shares		120
Additional paid-in capital		11,999,880
Retained earnings		<u>355,749</u>
Total stockholder's equity		<u>12,355,749</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$	<u>13,270,613</u>
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See notes to consolidated financial statement.

DAEWOO SECURITIES (AMERICA), INC.

(A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF DAEWOO SECURITIES CO., LTD.) AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

MARCH 31, 2008

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Daewoo Securities (America), Inc., (the "Company") was incorporated on July 7, 1992 under the laws of the state of New York to conduct securities business in the United States. The Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Daewoo Securities Co., Ltd. (the "Parent"), a Korean corporation, is a registered broker and dealer in securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA").

The Company engages primarily in broker and dealer transactions of Korean securities. Its principal customers are institutions in the U.S. investing in the emerging markets. As shown in the accompanying statement of income, the major source of income is commissions from its brokerage services.

The Company has clearing agreements with its Parent and others whereby those clearing organizations clear the Company and its customers' securities transactions and carry such accounts on a fully disclosed basis as their customers. Accordingly, the Company does not carry customers' accounts and does not receive, deliver, or hold cash or securities in connection with such transactions.

Daewoo Futures, Inc. (the "Subsidiary"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was incorporated in May 1995. As of and for the year ended March 31, 2008, Daewoo Futures, Inc. was not engaged in active business. At March 31, 2008, \$334,632 of assets and \$3,587 of liabilities were attributable to the Subsidiary. The aggregate stockholder's equity of the Subsidiary was \$331,045 at March 31, 2008.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation - The consolidated statement of financial condition include the accounts of the Company and the Subsidiary, both of which are under common control and management. All material intercompany profits, transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Receivable from Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations - The balances shown as receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations represent amounts due in connection with the Company's normal transactions involving trading of securities. These balances consist primarily of a deposit in a clearing broker. According to the proprietary account of an introducing broker agreement with the clearing broker, the Company used this deposit in its net capital computations.

Marketable Securities - Marketable securities are carried at market value and at March 31, 2008, consist primarily of obligations of U.S. government agencies and money market funds (see Note 4).

Not Readily Marketable Securities - Securities not readily marketable are valued at fair value as determined by management. Fair value is estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of instruments with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flows for determining the present value of the components. The resulting difference between cost and market or estimated fair value is included in trading losses, net in current operations.

Deferred Rent Liability - Rent expenses related to operating lease where scheduled rent increases exist, is determined by expensing the total amount of rent due over the life of the operating lease on a straight-line

basis. The difference between the rent paid under the terms of the lease and the rent expensed on a straight-line basis is recorded in accrued expense and other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition. The deferred rent liability amounted to \$49,220 as of March 31, 2008.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements - The Company enters into interest swap agreements to reduce its exposure to market risk from changing interest rates. The Company designed these derivative financial instruments as nonhedging instruments. Consequently, any changes in fair value of these derivative financial instruments are taken to income. Fair value of these interest rate swap agreements was estimated by using quoted market prices.

These derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value and changes in the fair value are recognized as trading gains or losses. The derivative financial instruments are valued using quoted market prices, including quotes from dealers in those instruments, when available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of instruments with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flows.

Income Taxes - The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed for temporary differences between the financial statements and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years. Such deferred tax assets and liability computations are based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Deferred tax assets are required to be reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent that, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized.

Depreciation - Furniture and office equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets ranging from five to six years.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments - In accordance with SFAS No. 107, *Disclosure About Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, the carrying amounts reported in the consolidated statement of financial condition for securities owned and interest rate swap are valued at fair value using quoted market prices or as determined by management. Commissions receivable from parent, receivable from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, other assets, and accrued expenses and other liabilities approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of those financial instruments.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of the consolidated statement of financial condition in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated statement of financial condition. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements - In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. This interpretation defines the minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. On December 19, 2007, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") FIN 48-b, *Effective Date of FASB Interpretation No. 48 for Nonpublic Enterprises*. The FSP proposed to defer the effective date of FIN No. 48 for nonpublic entities to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the adoption will have on its consolidated statement of financial condition.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and enhances disclosures about fair value

measurements required under other accounting pronouncements, but does not change existing guidance as to whether or not an instrument is carried at fair value. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, with earlier application permitted and encouraged. The Company does not presently believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have a material impact on its consolidated statement of financial condition.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value, and also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company does not presently believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have a material impact on its consolidated statement of financial condition.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations*. SFAS No. 141R will significantly change the accounting for business combinations in a number of areas including the treatment of contingent consideration, contingencies, acquisition costs, purchased in-process research and development, and restructuring costs. In addition, under SFAS No. 141R, changes in deferred tax asset valuation allowances and acquired income tax uncertainties in a business combination after the measurement period will impact income tax expense. SFAS No. 141R is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company does not presently believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 141R will have a material impact on its consolidated statement of financial condition.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51*. SFAS No. 160 will change the accounting and reporting for minority interests, which will be recharacterized as noncontrolling interests and classified as a component of equity. This new consolidation method will significantly change the accounting for transactions with minority interest holders. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company does not presently believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 160 will have a material impact on its consolidated statement of financial condition.

3. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company, as a registered broker and dealer in securities, is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such rule prohibits the Company from engaging in any securities transactions whenever its "aggregate indebtedness", as defined, exceeds 15 times its "net capital", as defined. Under such rule, and the related rules of FINRA, the Company may be required to reduce its business if its net capital ratio exceeds 12 to 1, and it may be prohibited from expanding its business if its net capital ratio exceeds 10 to 1.

At March, 31, 2008, the Company had a minimum net capital requirement of \$100,000, whereas it had net capital of \$7,364,294, which exceeded the minimum requirement by \$7,264,294. The Company's percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 12.37%.

4. SECURITIES OWNED

Marketable securities owned consist of trading and investment securities at market value.

Securities not readily marketable include investment securities (a) for which there is no market on a securities exchange or no independent publicly quoted market, (b) that cannot be publicly offered or sold unless registration has been effected under the Securities Act of 1933, or (c) that cannot be offered or sold because of other arrangements, restrictions applicable to the securities or to the Company. At March 31,

2008, these securities carried at estimated fair values consist of corporate debt security and municipal debt security amounting to \$2,033,338 and \$2,000,000, respectively.

5. INCOME TAXES

The tax effect of each type of temporary difference that gave rise to a significant portion of the deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2008 is as follows:

	Deferred Tax Assets
Deferred rent	\$ 22,543
Depreciation	5,795
Total	28,338
Valuation allowance	(28,338)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -

The necessity of establishing a valuation was considered. Since it was determined that it was more likely than not the Company would not utilize the benefit of deferred tax assets on these deductible differences, the Company has recorded a valuation allowance to fully offset the deferred tax assets. The net change in valuation allowance for the fifteen-month period ended March 31, 2008 was a decrease of \$58,636.

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company executes purchases and sales of Korean securities for customers through the Parent. Commissions on Korean equity securities transactions for customers are collected by the Parent directly from the customers and remitted periodically to the Company. Related commissions receivable from the Parent as of March 31, 2008 amounted to \$236,419.

7. INTEREST RATE SWAP AGREEMENT

At March 31, 2008, the Company has an interest rate swap agreement with Korea Development Bank, London Branch, an affiliated company ("KDB"), having a total notional principal amount of \$2,000,000. The Company pays a fixed rate of 8.25 percent to KDB, while receiving interest at LIBOR plus 1.85 percent (4.91 percent at March 31, 2008). The interest rate swap agreement matures at the time the related security matures. The Company designated the interest rate swap as a nonhedging instrument. The Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the interest rate swap agreement. However, the Company does not anticipate any material losses from this transaction. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreement at March 31, 2008 was a loss of \$99,176, which is included in interest rate swap in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition.

8. COMMITMENT

The Company leases office space under noncancelable operating lease expiring in August 2014. The following is a schedule of the approximate minimum annual rental commitment for such lease:

Year ending March 31:	Amount
2009	\$ 142,337
2010	152,157
2011	153,050
2012	153,050
2013	153,050
Thereafter	<u>216,821</u>
	<u>\$ 970,465</u>

9. CREDIT RISK AND CLIENT ACTIVITIES

The Company clears securities transactions on behalf of customers through its clearing brokers. In connection with these activities, customers' unsettled trades may expose the Company to off-balance-sheet credit risk in the event customers are unable to fulfill their contracted obligations. There were no customers' unsettled trades at March 31, 2008. The Company seeks to control the risk associated with its customers' activities by monitoring the creditworthiness of its customers.

10. CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Concentrations of credit risk that arise from financial instruments (whether on or off balance sheet) exist for groups of counterparties when they have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet obligations to be similarly affected by economic, industry or geographic factors. There were no significant concentrations of credit risk at March 31, 2008. The Company seeks to control its credit risk and the potential for risk concentration through a variety of reporting and control procedures.

* * * * *

May 27, 2008

Daewoo Securities (America), Inc.
600 Lexington Avenue, Suite 301
New York, NY 10022

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Two World Financial Center
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USA

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In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Daewoo Securities (America), Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Daewoo Securities Co., Ltd.) and subsidiary (collectively, the "Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2008 (on which we issued our report dated May 27, 2008), in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the consolidated financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), we have made a study of the practices and procedures (including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures) followed by the Company that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g): (1) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11); (2) in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13; (3) in complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; and (4) for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

END